

little chapter, except to illustrate what (at pp. 178, 179) he warns Eozoonal and other naturalists to avoid, namely, time-wasting and immature talk, in which words take the place of ideas.

Plates xxiii. to xxxiv. inclusive contain carefully drawn figures (coloured) of preparations of the Eozoonal ophitic marble, as thin slices, as etched surfaces, and as separated particles, communicated by Drs. Carpenter and Dawson.

Plates xxxv. to xl. inclusive (excepting one figure) contain enlarged sections of the shell-structure of *Polytrema miniacium*, *Cycloclypeus*, *Nummulina*, *Calcarina Spengleri*, *Tinoporos baculatus*, *Orbitoides papyracea*, *Polystomella*, and *Carpenteria raphidodendron*. All (except one) of these drawings have been made by the Author himself.

In none of the preparations of known recent and fossil Foraminifera here figured does Prof. Möbius see any thing more than a very distant resemblance to Eozoonal structure, which latter, as before said, he regards as inorganic.

This memoir is a handy *résumé* of the objections made by anti-eozoonists to the presumed organic origin of the object under notice; and the plates brought together by Prof. Möbius, with no little labour and skill, are useful as a compendious set of sectional figures of *Eozoon* and many of its more modern relations; and though he fails to see their alliance, close as the analogies may be, yet his work is highly useful and praiseworthy; it is disinterested, straightforward, and conscientiously offered for the advancement of true knowledge.

T. R. J.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

February 21, 1879.—Henry Clifton Sorby, Esq., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following communications were read:—

1. "Note on *Poikilopleuron Bucklandi*, of Eudes Deslongchamps (père), identifying it with *Megalosaurus Bucklandi*." By J. W. Hulke, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.

The author stated that the genus *Poikilopleuron* was founded by Deslongchamps, after much hesitation, to receive some Megalosauroid fossils found in a quarry near Caen, and that he gave them the specific name "*Bucklandi*," with the view of facilitating the union of the two genera, should this be found necessary. The author reviewed the evidence on which the genus *Poikilopleuron* rests, indicating the close resemblance of the remains to those of *Megalosaurus*, and showing that a medullary cavity exists in the vertebræ of the latter, thus getting rid of the most important difference between the two supposed genera. The author's conclusion was that *Poikilopleuron* and *Megalosaurus Bucklandi* were identical.

2. "Note on a Femur and a Humerus of a small Mammal from the Stonesfield Slate." By H. G. Seeley, Esq., F.L.S., F.G.S., Professor of Geography in King's College, London.

The author described a small femur and humerus preserved in slabs of Stonesfield Slate in the collection of the British Museum, to which they were presented many years ago by Mr. Pease Pratt. The bones nearly correspond in size; and, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, the author preferred to regard them as possibly belonging to the same animal. From their characters the author was inclined to associate them with the jaw known as *Phascolotherium*, and to believe that they represented a special, probably insectivorous, monotreme type, with indications of marsupial tendencies, such as, on the hypothesis of evolution, might well be expected to occur early in the development of the Mammalia.

3. "A Review of the British Carboniferous Fenestellidæ." By G. W. Shrubsole, Esq., F.G.S.

In this paper the author gave the results of his investigation of the Fenestellidæ from the upper beds of the Carboniferous Limestone on Halkin Mountain, in Flintshire. He stated that the described Carboniferous species of *Fenestella* now number 24, of which he has been able to examine 19, and finds that they have been needlessly multiplied, owing especially to the neglect on the part of describers to allow for difference in the structure at various stages of growth and in different parts of the polyzoarium. His investigations led him to refer the forms known to him to only 5 species, namely, *Fenestella plebeia*, M'Coy, *F. crassa*, M'Coy, *F. polyporata*, Phill., *F. nodulosa*, Phill., and *F. membranacea*, Phill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Observations on the Development and Metamorphoses of the Tapeworms. By M. P. MEGNIN.

THE author refers to the well-known investigations of Van Beneden, Von Siebold, Leuckart, Küchenmeister, and others, from which it was concluded that the vesicular worms must be swallowed by a carnivorous animal in order to attain their perfect, reproductive, ribbon-like form—and remarks that, while this hypothesis accounted well for the production of the hooked *Tæniæ* of the Carnivores and Omnivores, it did not explain the origin of the unarmed *Tæniæ* of Herbivores, such as the horse, ox, sheep, rabbit, &c., which do not devour any animal capable of harbouring the scoleces of their tapeworms. He finds in horses and rabbits that the vesicular worms (an *Echinococcus* in the case of the horse, *Cysticercus pisiformis* in the rabbit), when they are developed in adventitious cavities in direct communication with the interior of the intestine, resulting from the enlargement of follicles or glands into which the six-

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